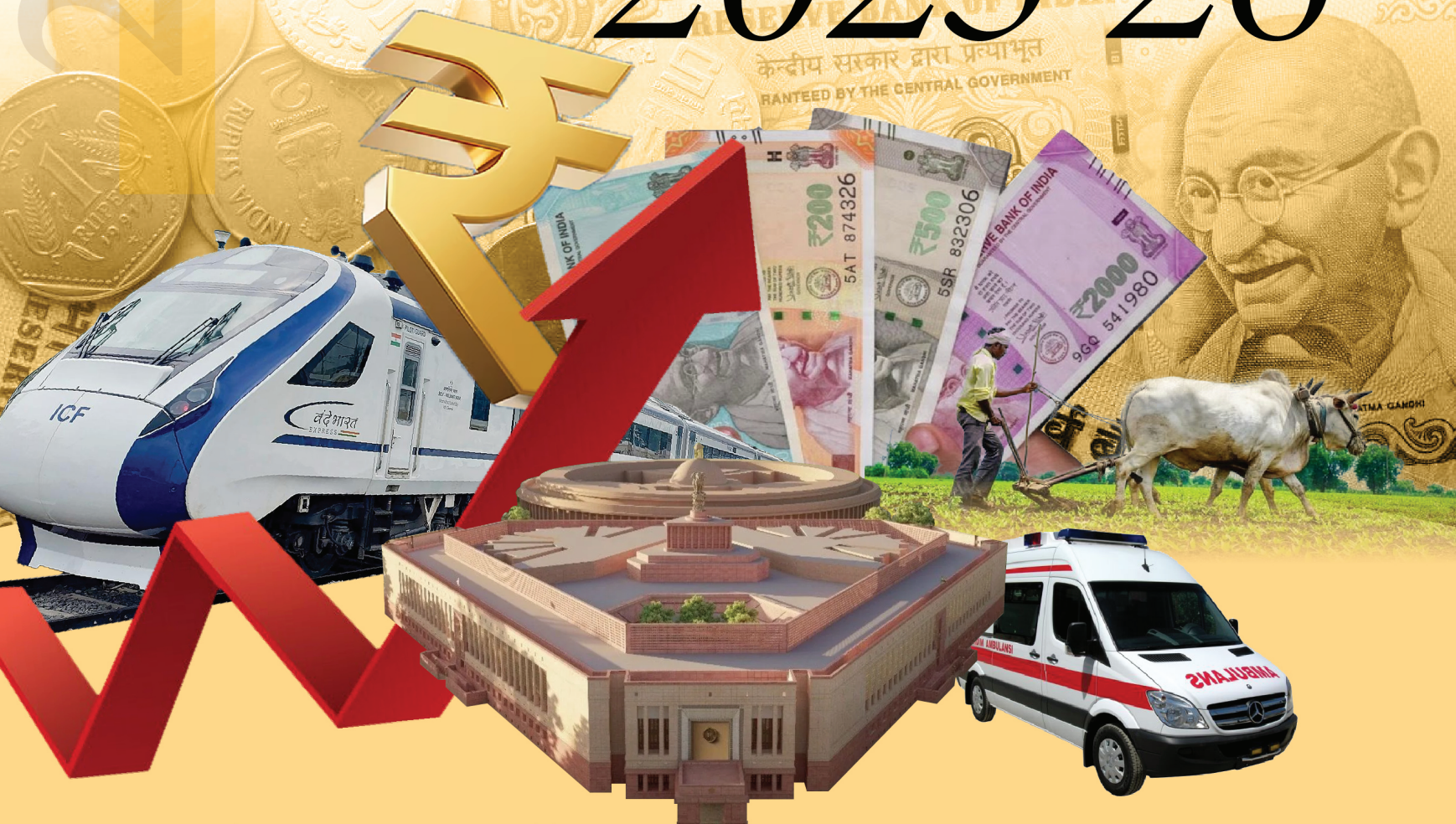


Summary of **UNION BUDGET** 2025-26



AHMEDABAD



BENGALURU



BHOPAL



CHANDIGARH



DELHI



GUWAHATI



HYDERABAD



JAIPUR



JODHPUR



LUCKNOW



PRAYAGRAJ



PUNE



RANCHI

What is a Budget?

Understanding the Indian Budget



Constitutional Status

Defined in Article 112 as "Annual Financial Statement"

Note: The term 'Budget' itself is not mentioned in the Constitution



Definition

Statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government in a financial year



Responsibility

Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) in the Ministry of Finance prepares the Union Budget

History of Budget in India

Pre-Independence



7th April, 1860

James Wilson presented the first budget of India as first Finance Member



1947-48

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan presented the budget as interim Government member

Post-Independence

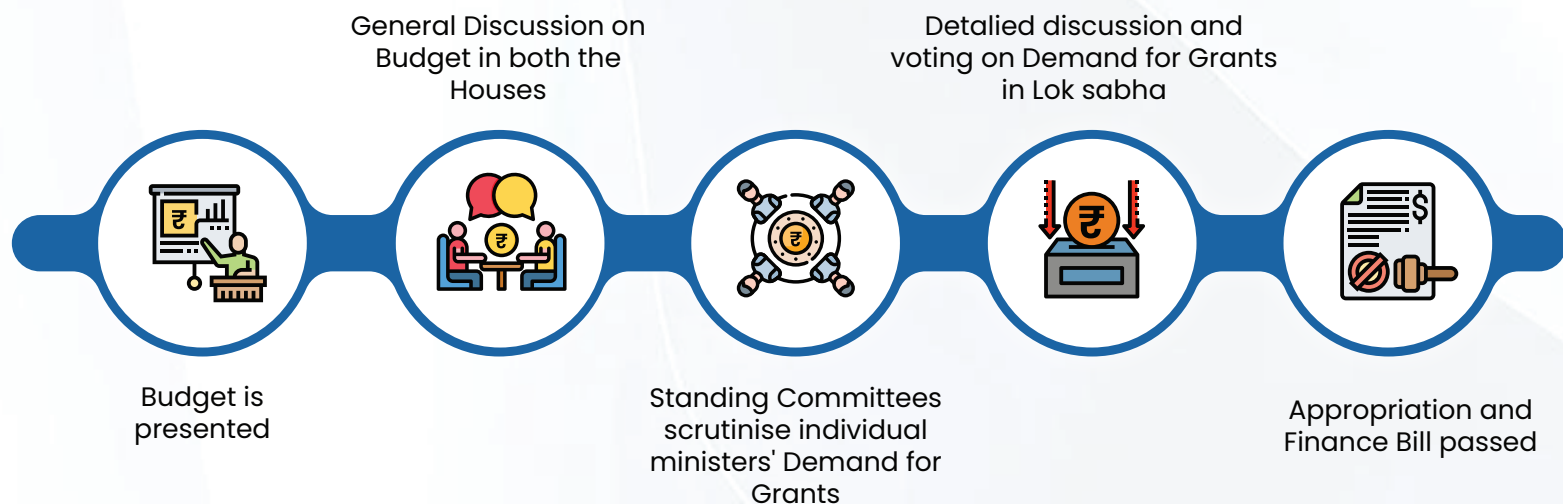


26th November, 1947

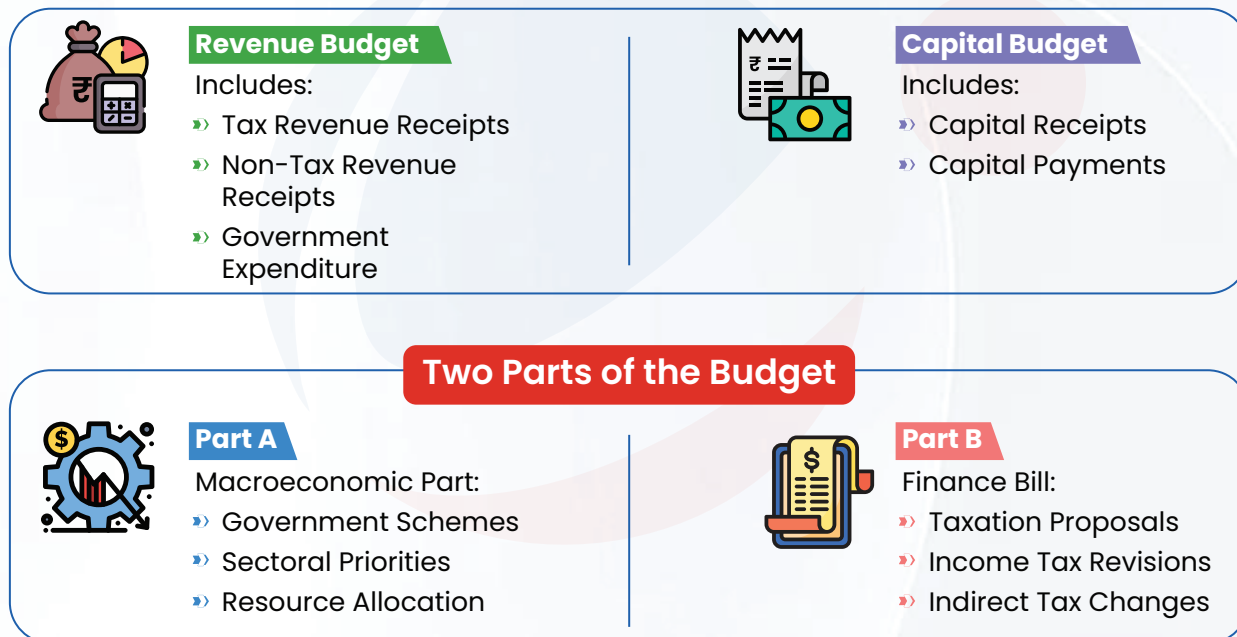
R.K. Shanmukham Chetty presented independent India's first budget.



Budget Process



Classification of Budget



Major Budget documents

Apart from the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, following documents are presented to Parliament-

- » Annual Financial Statement (under Article 112),
- » Demands for Grants (under Article 113), Finance Bill (under article 110)
- » Fiscal Policy Statements mandated under FRBM Act 2003:
 - ▶ Macro-Economic Framework Statement.
 - ▶ Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement.



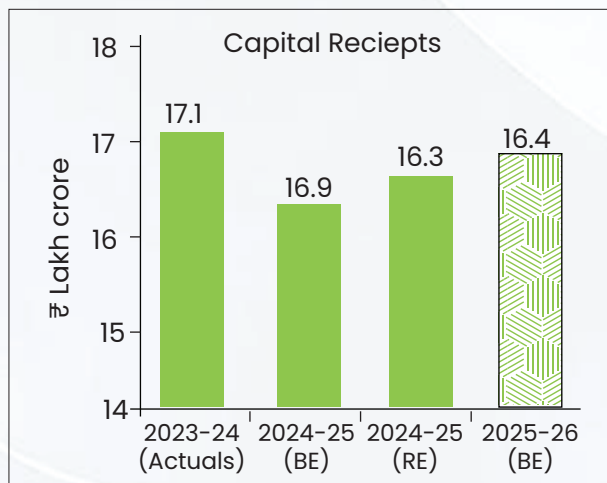
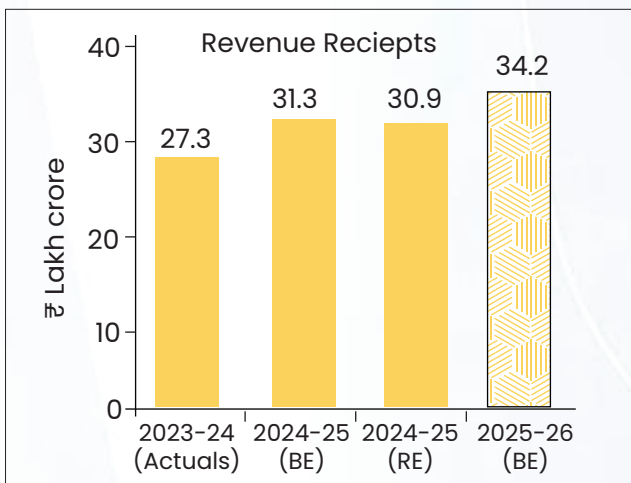
Other explanatory documents

- » Expenditure Budget
- » Receipt Budget
- » Expenditure Profile
- » Budget at a Glance
- » Memorandum Explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill
- » Output Outcome Monitoring Framework
- » Key Features of Budget 2025-26

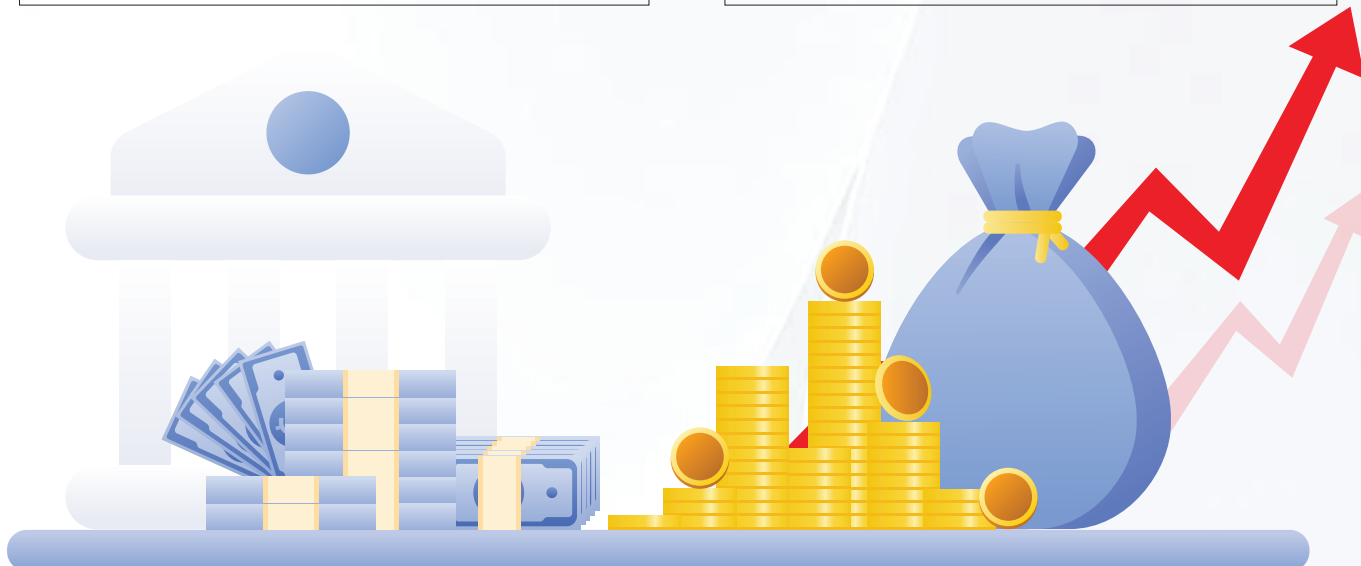
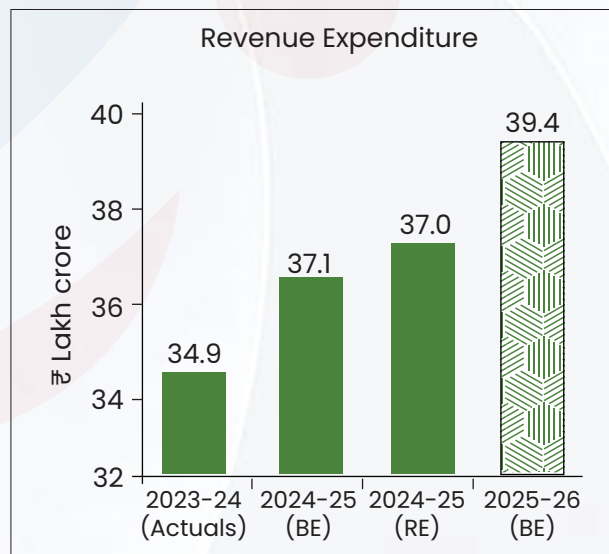
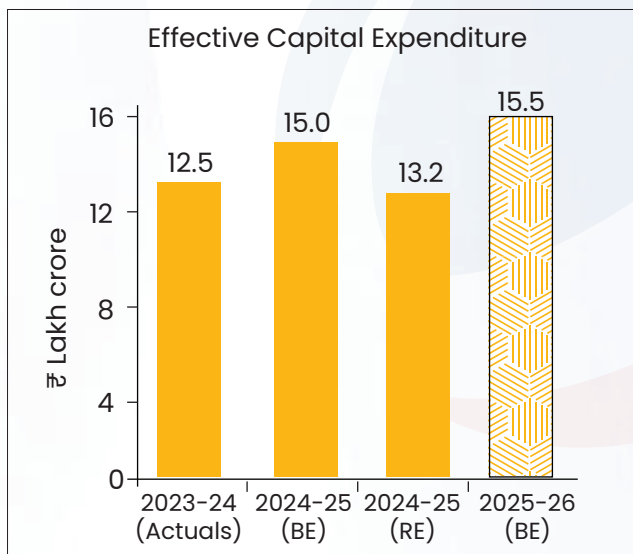
Budget 2025-26 at a Glance

Theme: "Sabka Vikas"

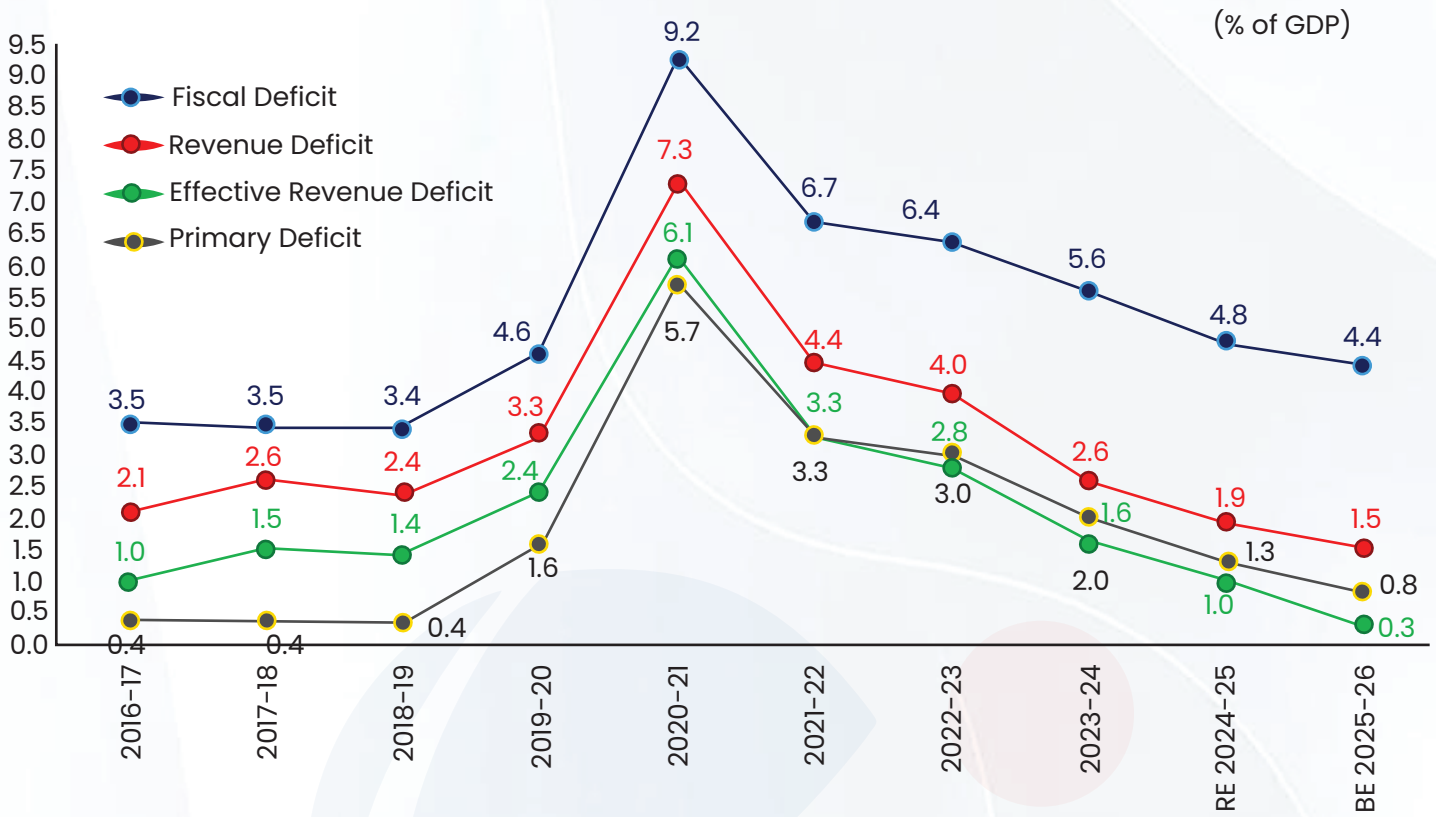
Receipts



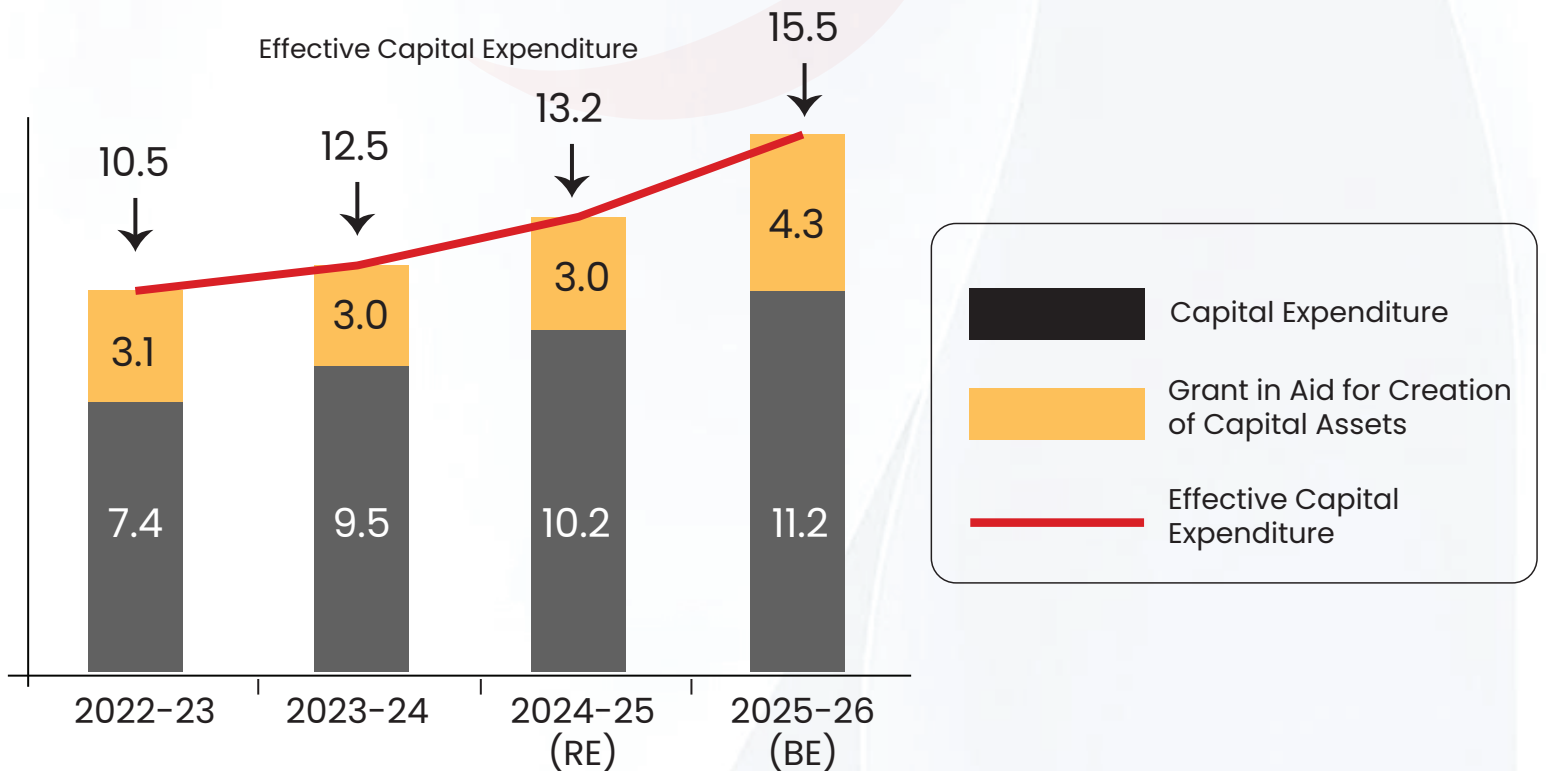
Expenditure



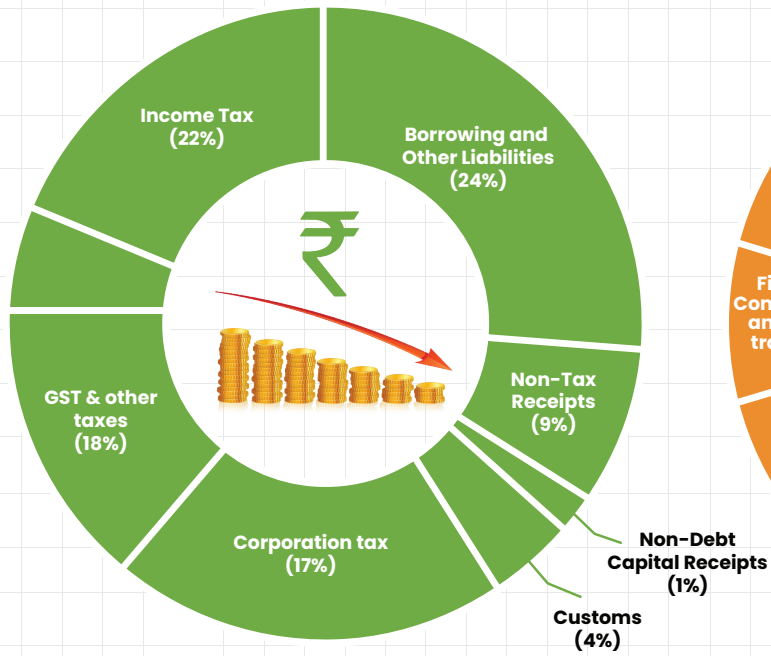
Deficit Trends



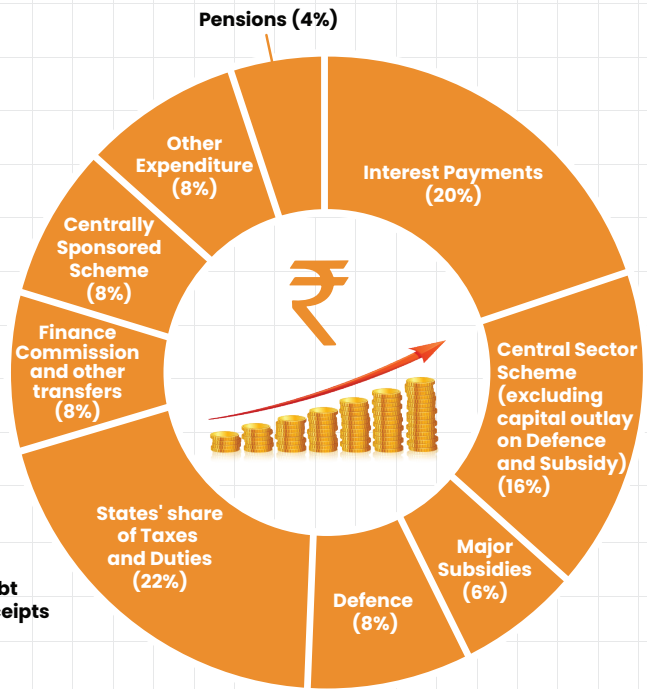
Trends in CapEx



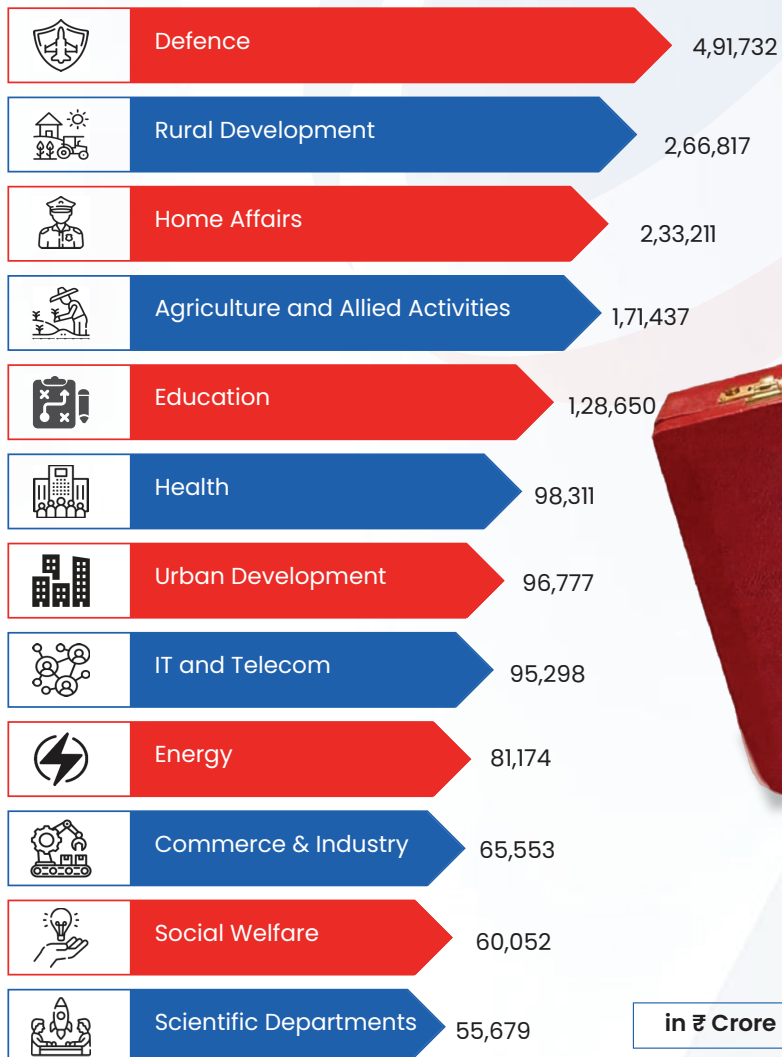
RUPEE COMES FROM



RUPEE GOES TO



Expenditure of Major Items

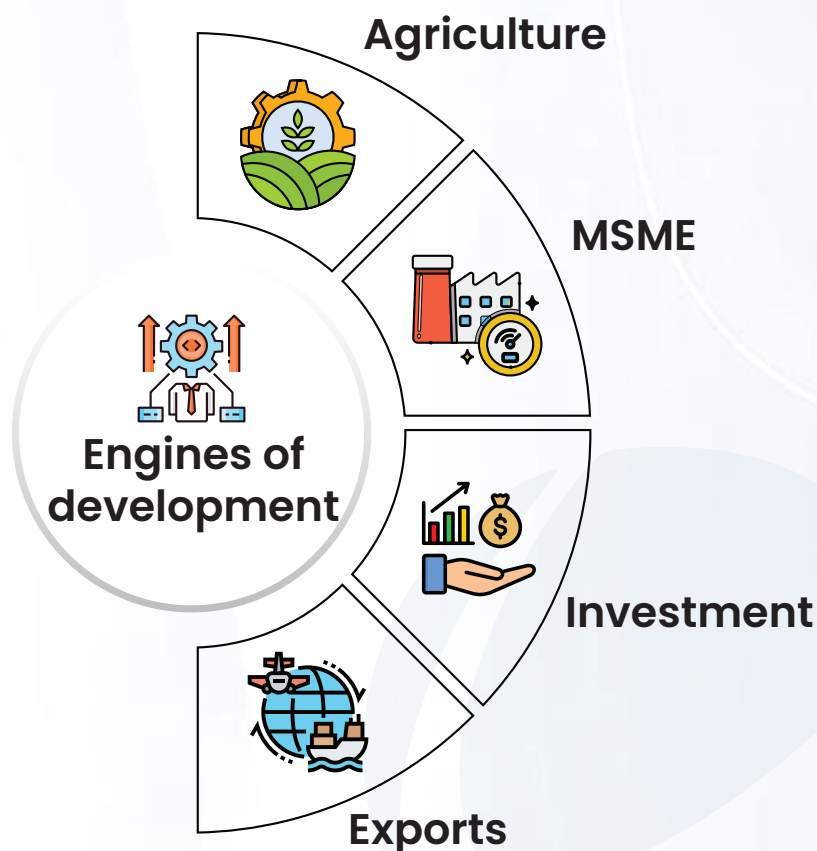


in ₹ Crore



PART A

Journey of Development as highlighted in the Union Budget



The Fuel : Reforms



Guiding Spirit : Inclusivity



Destination : Viksit Bharat



Broad Principles of Viksit Bharat



Zero poverty



100% skilled labour with meaningful employment



100% good quality school education



70% women in economic activities



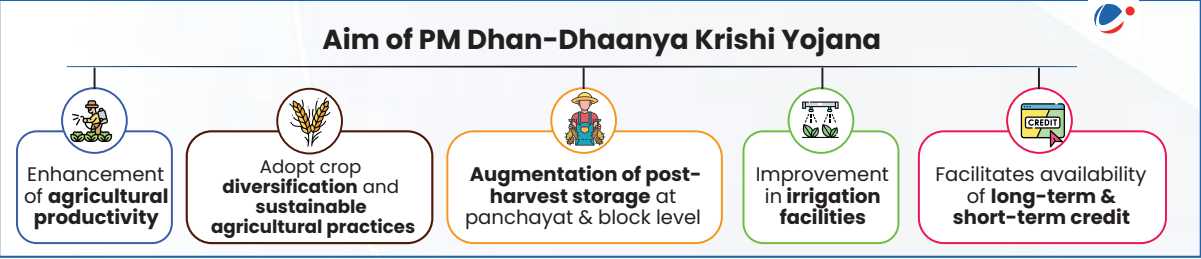
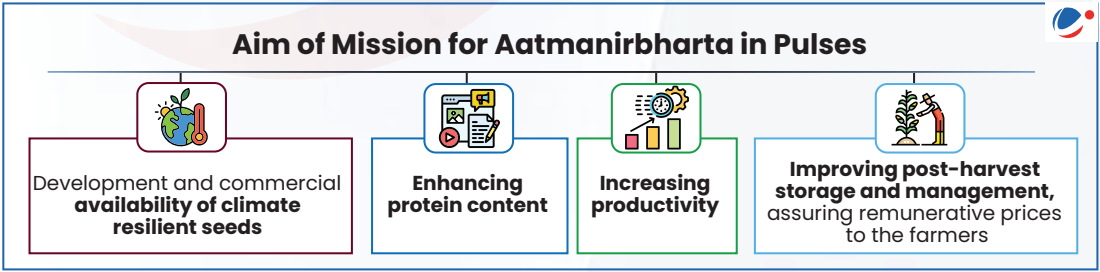
Access to high-quality, affordable, and comprehensive healthcare



Farmers making our country the 'food basket of the world'

The Budget proposes development measures focusing on **Garib** (Poor), **Youth, Annadata** (Farmer), and **Nari** (Women).



Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana – Developing Agri Districts Programme	➤ Inspiration: Success of the Aspirational Districts Programme ➤ Coverage: Through the convergence of existing schemes and specialized measures, the programme will cover 100 districts with low productivity, moderate crop intensity and below-average credit parameters. ➤ Target: 1.7 crore farmers. Aim of PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana 
Multi-sectoral 'Rural Prosperity and Resilience' programme	➤ To be launched in partnership with states. ➤ Objective: To address under-employment in agriculture through skilling, investment, technology, and invigorating the rural economy. ➤ Goal: To generate ample opportunities in rural areas so that migration is an option, but not a necessity. ➤ Coverage: In Phase-1, 100 developing Agri-districts will be covered. ➤ Focus: Rural women, young farmers, rural youth, marginal and small farmers, and landless families.
Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses	➤ Tenure: 6 years. ➤ Focus on: Tur, Urad, and Masoor pulses. ➤ Objective: Unlimited procurement of these 3 pulses by central agencies (NAFED and NCCF) during the next 4 years from farmers who register with these agencies and enter into agreements. Aim of Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses 
Mission for Cotton Productivity	➤ Tenure: 5 year ➤ Objective: To facilitate improvements in productivity and sustainability of cotton farming, and promote extra-long staple cotton varieties. ➤ Aligned with integrated 5F vision for the textile sector: The '5F' Formula encompasses – Farm to fibre; fibre to factory; factory to fashion; fashion to foreign. ➤ This will ensure a steady supply of quality cotton for rejuvenating India's traditional textile sector.

Framework for sustainable harnessing of fisheries from Indian Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas	➤ Objective: To unlock the untapped potential of the marine sector ➤ Focus areas: Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands. ➤ Key facts: ➤ India ranks 2nd largest globally in fish production and aquaculture. ➤ Seafood exports are valued at 60 thousand crore.
Other key highlights	➤ Comprehensive Programme for Vegetables & Fruits ➤ To be launched in partnership with states. ➤ Objective: To promote production, efficient supplies, processing, and remunerative prices for farmers. ➤ Makhana Board in Bihar ➤ Objective: To improve production, processing, value addition, marketing & organization of people engaged in makhana production into FPOs. ➤ National Mission on High Yielding Seeds: It aims to – ➤ Strengthening of research ecosystem; ➤ Targeted development and propagation of seeds with high yield, pest resistance & climate resilience; and ➤ Commercial availability of more than 100 seed varieties released since July 2024. ➤ Enhanced Credit through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) ➤ Loan limit under Modified Interest Subvention Scheme will be enhanced from 3 lakh to 5 lakh for loans taken through the KCC. ➤ Key Fact: KCC facilitate short term loans for 7.7 crore farmers, fishermen, and dairy farmers. ➤ Urea Plant to be set up at Namrup, Assam. ➤ So far, 5 Urea plants have been revived across India: Sindri (Jharkhand); Barauni (Bihar); Gorakhpur (U.P.); Ramagundam (Telangana); Talcher (Odisha) ➤ India Post complemented by India Post Payment Bank (IPPB) to act as a Catalyst for the Rural Economy. ➤ It will become a public logistics organization serving Viswakarmas, entrepreneurs, women, SHGs, MSMEs, and businesses. ➤ Support to National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) for its lending operations for the cooperative sector.



Revision in classification criteria for MSMEs	<table><tr><th>₹ in Crore</th><th colspan="2">Investment</th><th colspan="2">Turnover</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Current</td><td>Revised</td><td>Current</td><td>Revised</td></tr><tr><td>Micro Enterprises</td><td>1</td><td>2.5</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Small Enterprises</td><td>10</td><td>25</td><td>50</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Medium Enterprises</td><td>50</td><td>125</td><td>250</td><td>500</td></tr></table>	₹ in Crore	Investment		Turnover			Current	Revised	Current	Revised	Micro Enterprises	1	2.5	5	10	Small Enterprises	10	25	50	100	Medium Enterprises	50	125	250	500
₹ in Crore	Investment		Turnover																							
	Current	Revised	Current	Revised																						
Micro Enterprises	1	2.5	5	10																						
Small Enterprises	10	25	50	100																						
Medium Enterprises	50	125	250	500																						
Enhancement of credit availability with guarantee cover	<table><tr><th>₹ in Crore</th><th colspan="2">Credit Guarantee Cover</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>Current</td><td>Revised</td></tr><tr><td>MSEs</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Sartups</td><td>10</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Exporter MSMEs</td><td colspan="2">For Term Loans up to ₹ 20 Crore</td></tr></table>	₹ in Crore	Credit Guarantee Cover			Current	Revised	MSEs	5	10	Sartups	10	20	Exporter MSMEs	For Term Loans up to ₹ 20 Crore											
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Sartups	10	20																								
Exporter MSMEs	For Term Loans up to ₹ 20 Crore																									
Credit Cards for Micro Enterprises	▶ Customized Credit Cards with a ₹ 5 lakh limit for micro enterprises registered on Udyam portal. ▶ In the first year, 10 lakh cards to be issued.																									
Fund of Funds for Startups	▶ A new Fund of Funds, with expanded scope and fresh contribution of ₹ 10,000 crore to be set up.																									
Scheme for First-time Entrepreneurs	▶ For 5 lakh first-time entrepreneurs, including women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be launched. ▶ It will provide term loans up to Rs 2 crore during the next 5 years.																									
Measures for Labour-Intensive Sectors to promote employment and entrepreneurship opportunities	▶ Focus Product Scheme for Footwear & Leather Sectors: To enhance productivity, quality and competitiveness of footwear and leather sector. ▷ Features: To provide support for design capacity, component manufacturing, and machinery required for production of non-leather & leather footwear and products. ▷ Goal: Facilitate employment for 22 lakh persons; generate turnover of ₹ 4 lakh crore & exports of over ₹ 1.1 lakh crore. ▶ Scheme to make India a global hub for toys: To focus on development of clusters, skills, and a manufacturing ecosystem that will create high-quality, unique, innovative, and sustainable toys that will represent the 'Made in India' brand. ▷ It builds on the National Action Plan for Toys. ▶ Support for Food Processing – Establishment of National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management in Bihar. ▷ It will result in enhanced income for the farmers; skilling, entrepreneurship & employment opportunities for the youth.																									
National Manufacturing Mission – Furthering “Make in India”	▶ To focus on ease and cost of doing business; create future ready workforce for in-demand jobs; develop vibrant and dynamic MSME sector, clean tech manufacturing for climate friendly development. ▷ It will cover small, medium, and large industries by providing policy support, execution roadmaps, governance, etc. ▶ Mission will also support Clean Tech manufacturing to improve domestic value addition and build our ecosystem for solar PV cells, EV batteries, motors and controllers, electrolyzers, wind turbines, very high voltage transmission equipment and grid scale batteries.																									

3rd Engine of Development: Investment (in People, Economy, and Innovation)

Investing in People	➤ Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0: Support to over 8 crore children, 1 crore pregnant women and lactating mothers, and 20 lakh adolescent girls in aspirational districts and the northeast. ➤ Atal Tinkering Labs: 50,000 Atal Tinkering Labs will be set up in Government schools in next 5 years. ➤ Broadband Connectivity: To all Government Secondary Schools and Primary Health Centres in rural areas under the BharatNet project. ➤ Bharatiya Bhasha Pustak Scheme: To provide digital-form Indian language books for schools and higher education. ➤ National Centres of Excellence (CoEs) for Skilling: 5 National CoEs for skilling will be set up for “Make for India, Make for the World” manufacturing. ➤ Expansion of Capacity in IITs: Additional infrastructure will be created in the 5 IITs. ➤ Centre of Excellence (CoE) in AI: CoE in AI for Education will be set-up with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crore. ➤ In Union Budget 2023-24, 3 CoEs in AI for agriculture, health, and sustainable cities were announced. ➤ Expansion of medical education: 10,000 additional seats will be added in medical colleges and hospitals, towards the goal of adding 75,000 seats in the next 5 years. ➤ Day Care Cancer Centres in all District Hospitals: In all district hospitals in the next 3 years. 200 Centres will be established in 2025-26. ➤ Strengthening urban livelihoods: A scheme for socio-economic upliftment of urban workers to improve their incomes, livelihoods and a better quality of life. ➤ PM SVANidhi: Scheme will be revamped with enhanced loans from banks and UPI linked credit cards with ₹ 30,000 limit. ➤ Social Security Scheme for Welfare of Online Platform Workers: To provide identity cards and registration on the e-Shram portal and healthcare under PM Jan Arogya Yojana assisting nearly 1 crore gig-workers.
Investing in Economy	➤ PPP in Infrastructure: Each infrastructure-related ministry will come up with a 3-year pipeline of projects in PPP mode. ➤ States will also be encouraged to seek support from the India Infrastructure Project Development Fund (IIPDF) scheme to prepare PPP proposals. ➤ Support to States for Infrastructure: An outlay of ₹ 1.5 lakh crore is proposed for the 50-year interest free loans to states. ➤ Asset Monetization: Second Asset Monetization Plan for 2025-30 will be launched to plough back capital of ₹ 10 lakh crore in new projects. ➤ Jal Jeevan Mission: To achieve 100% coverage, the Mission is extended until 2028 and O&M through “Jan Bhagidhari”. ➤ Since 2019, 15 crore rural households (80% of India’s rural population) have received tap water connections. ➤ Urban Sector Reforms: Related to governance, municipal services, urban land, and planning will be incentivized. ➤ Urban Challenge Fund: Urban Challenge Fund of ₹ 1 lakh crore will be set up to implement the proposals for ‘Cities as Growth Hubs’, ‘Creative Redevelopment of Cities’ and ‘Water and Sanitation’. ➤ Power Sector Reforms: Additional borrowing of 0.5 per cent of GSDP will be allowed to states, contingent on electricity distribution reforms. ➤ Nuclear Energy Mission for Viksit Bharat: Development of at least 100 GW of nuclear energy by 2047. ➤ Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act will be taken up.

- **Nuclear Energy Mission for research & development of Small Modular Reactors (SMR)** will be launched to operationalize at least 5 indigenously developed SMRs by 2033.
- **Shipbuilding:** Shipbuilding Financial Assistance Policy will be revamped and will also include Credit Notes for shipbreaking in Indian yards to promote the circular economy.
- **Shipbuilding** Clusters will be facilitated.
- **Maritime Development Fund:** For long-term financing for the maritime industry with a corpus of ₹ 25,000 crore will be set up.
 - This will have up to 49% contribution by the Government and the balance will be mobilized from ports and private sector.
- **UDAN – Regional Connectivity Scheme:** A modified scheme will add 120 new destinations, serve 4 crore passengers in 10 years.
 - **Greenfield Airport in Bihar:** Expansion of Patna airport and a brownfield airport at Bihta.
- **Western Koshi Canal Project in Mithilanchal:** Cultivating over 50,000 hectares.
- **Mining Sector Reforms:** Through sharing of best practices and institution of a State Mining Index, including those for minor minerals.
 - A **policy for recovery of critical minerals** from tailings will be brought out.
- **SWAMIH Fund 2:** Under the Special Window for Affordable and Mid-Income Housing (SWAMIH) 40,000 units will be completed in 2025.
- **PM Gati Shakti Data for Private Sector:** For furthering PPPs, private sector can access relevant data and maps from the PM Gati Shakti portal.
- **Tourism for employment-led growth: Top 50 tourist destination sites** in the country will be developed in partnership with states.
 - The following measures will be taken for facilitating **employment-led growth:**
 - Organizing intensive skill-development programmes;
 - Providing MUDRA loans for homestays;
 - Improving ease of travel and connectivity;
 - Providing performance-linked incentives to states for effective destination management,
 - Introducing streamlined e-visa facilities along with visa-fee waivers.
 - Special focus on destinations related to the life and times **of Lord Buddha.**
 - **Medical Tourism and Heal in India:** In partnership with the private sector.

Investing in Innovation

- **Research, Development and Innovation:** ₹ 20,000 crore to implement private sector driven Research, Development and Innovation initiative.
- **Deep Tech Fund of Funds:** To catalyze the next generation startups.
- **PM Research Fellowship:** 10,000 fellowships for technological research in IITs and IISc with enhanced financial support.
- **Gene Bank for Crops Germplasm:** 2nd Gene Bank with 10 lakh germplasm lines will be set up for future food and nutritional security.
 - India's **first gene bank was set up in 1996** by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research–National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (ICAR–NPGR) in New Delhi.
- **National Geospatial Mission:** To develop foundational geospatial infrastructure and data, and facilitate modernization of land records, urban planning, and design of infrastructure projects.
- **Gyan Bharatam Mission:** for survey, documentation and conservation of our manuscript heritage to cover more than 1 crore manuscripts.
- **National Digital Repository of Indian knowledge systems** for knowledge sharing.

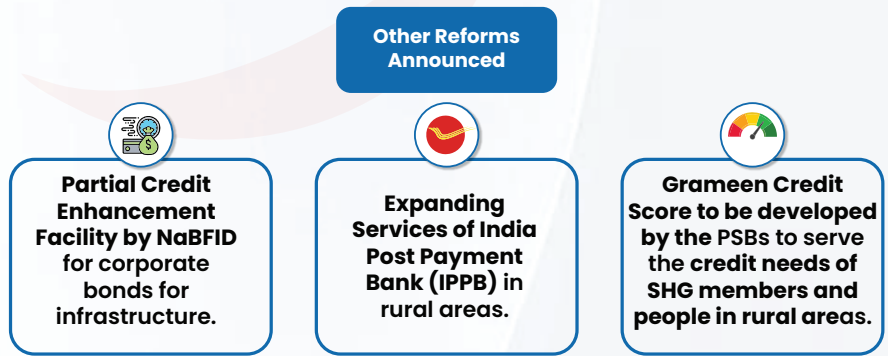
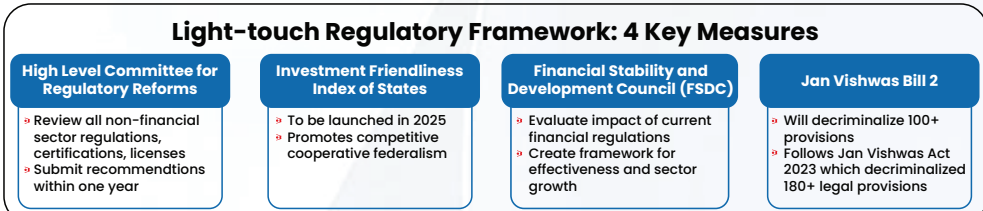


4th Engine of Development: Export

Export Promotion Mission	➤ Jointly driven by the Ministries of Commerce, MSME, and Finance. ➤ With sectoral and ministerial targets to facilitate easy access to export credit, cross-border factoring support, and support to MSMEs to tackle non-tariff measures in overseas markets.
'BharatTradeNet' (BTN) for international trade	➤ A digital public infrastructure proposed as a unified platform for trade documentation and financing solutions. ➤ To be set-up to complement the Unified Logistics Interface Platform. ➤ The BTN will be aligned with international practices.
Support for integration with Global Supply Chains	➤ Support for developing domestic manufacturing capacities for selected sectors. ➤ Facilitation groups with officials and industry experts for select products and supply chains. ➤ Support to the domestic electronic equipment industry to harness Industry 4.0 opportunities.
National Framework for GCC	➤ Guidance for states to promote Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in tier 2 cities. ➤ The framework will focus on talent, infrastructure, building byelaw, and industry collaboration.
Warehousing facility for air cargo	➤ Facilitate upgradation of infrastructure and warehousing for air cargo including high value perishable horticulture produce. ➤ Cargo screening and customs protocols will be streamlined and made user friendly.



Defining Reforms **as the fuel** to the engine the FM introduced following new reforms:

Tax Reforms	➤ FM highlighted the principle of "trust first, scrutinize later" in tax governance. ➤ FM also highlighted key reform over the past decade (refer to the infographic) that have simplified compliance. ➤ Building on these efforts, indirect tax reforms and changes in direct taxes were introduced (refer PART B for details). 
Financial Sector Reforms and Development	➤ FDI in Insurance Sector: FDI limit will rise from 74% to 100% for companies investing entire premiums in India. ➤ Pension Sector: Forum for regulatory coordination and development of pension products to be setup. ➤ KYC Simplification: Revamped Central KYC Registry will be rolled out in 2025 and a streamlined system for periodic updating will also be implemented. ➤ Merger of Companies: Scope for fast-track mergers will be widened and simpler. ➤ Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs): Signed BIT with two countries (Uzbekistan and UAE, however BITs with these countries are not in force yet) in 2024. To encourage spirit of 'first develop India', the current model BIT will be revamped. 
Regulatory Reforms	➤ Light-touch regulatory framework (emphasizes self-regulation) is proposed to update regulations that were made under old laws. ➤ To develop this modern, flexible, people-friendly, and trust-based regulatory framework appropriate for the twenty-first century 4 specific measures were proposed. 

Indirect Taxes

Rationalisation of Customs Tariff Structure for Industrial Goods	➤ Removal of tariff rates, application of appropriate cess to broadly maintain effective duty incidence, levy not more than one cess or surcharge, and exemption of Social Welfare Surcharge on multiple tariff lines.
Medicine Import	➤ Relief on import of Drugs/Medicines: 36 lifesaving drugs are exempt from Basic Customs Duty (BCD), and 6 others are subject to a 5% concessional duty, benefiting those with cancer, rare, and chronic diseases. ➤ Patient Assistance Programmes: 37 more medicines along with 13 new patient assistance programmes will get exemption from Basic Customs Duty.
Support to Domestic Manufacturing and Value addition	➤ Critical Minerals: Exemption of BCD on cobalt powder, scrap of lithium-ion battery, Lead, Zinc, etc. ➤ Textiles: To promote domestic production of technical textile proposed two more types of shuttle-less looms to the list of fully exempted textile machinery. ➤ Electronic Goods: To rectify inverted duty structure, increased the BCD on Interactive Flat Panel Display (IFPD), reduce the BCD to on Open Cell and other components. ➤ Lithium Ion Battery: Additional exempted capital goods for EV battery manufacturing, and mobile phone battery manufacturing. ➤ Shipping Sector: Continued the exemption of BCD on raw materials, components, consumables or parts for the manufacturing and breaking of ships another ten years.
Export Promotion	➤ Handicraft Goods: Proposed to add nine items to the list of duty-free inputs. ➤ Leather sector: Full exemption of BCD on Wet Blue leather to facilitate imports for domestic value addition and employment. ➤ Marine products: To enhance India's competitiveness in the global seafood market, proposed to reduce BCD from 30% to 5% on Frozen Fish Paste (Surimi). ➤ Domestic MROs for Railway Goods: To promote development of domestic MROs for railway goods extended the time limit for export of foreign origin goods that were imported for repairs, from 6 months to one year.
Trade facilitation	➤ Time limit for Provisional Assessment: Presently, the Customs Act, 1962 does not provide any time limit to finalize Provisional Assessments. Hence proposed to fix a time-limit of two years, extendable by a year. ➤ Voluntary Compliance: A new provision allows importers/exporters to voluntarily declare facts and pay duty with interest, without penalty, incentivizing compliance; excluding cases already under audit or investigation. ➤ Extended Time for End Use: To aid industry planning, extended the end-use time limit for imported inputs from six months to one year and reducing filing requirements to quarterly statements.

Direct Taxes

- **New income-tax bill:** Government will introduce the bill to carry forward the same spirit of “Nyaya” to achieve Good Governance by simplifying provisions and making them responsive.
- **TDS/TCS rationalization**
 - **Reduction in rates:** TDS will be rationalized by reducing rates and thresholds, with higher limits for tax clarity. The senior citizen interest deduction limit raised to ₹1 lakh, and TDS on rent increases to ₹6 lakh, benefiting small taxpayers.
 - **Threshold to collect tax collection at source (TCS) on remittances:** Under RBI’s Liberalized Remittance Scheme (LRS) is proposed to be increased from ₹ 7 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh.
 - **Decriminalization:** Provide the relaxation to delay for payment of TCS up to the due date of filing statement was decriminalized.
 - **Voluntary Compliance:** Proposed to extend the time-limit to file updated returns, from the current limit of two years, to four years by voluntary compliance by taxpayers who had omitted to report their correct income.
- **Ease of Doing Business**
 - Streamline the process of transfer pricing: A new scheme will allow determining arm’s length prices for international transactions over a 3-year block period.
 - Scope of safe harbour rules expanded: With a view to reduce litigation and provide certainty in international taxation.
 - Senior Citizens' Withdrawal Exemption: Withdrawals from old NSS accounts by senior citizens, post-August 29, 2024, will be tax-exempt. NPS Vatsalya accounts will be treated like regular NPS accounts, within limits.
- **Employment and Investment**
 - **Tax certainty:** A presumptive taxation regime will be introduced for non-residents providing services to electronics manufacturing companies and taxation in infrastructure sector AIFs.
 - **Tonnage Tax Scheme for Inland Vessels:** Proposed to be extended to inland vessels registered under the Indian Vessels Act, 2021.
 - **Extension for incorporation of Start-Ups:** Extended the period of incorporation by 5 years for start-ups which are incorporated before April 01, 2030.
 - **International Financial Services Centre (IFSC):** Specific benefits to ship-leasing units, insurance offices and treasury centres of global companies which are set up in IFSC.
 - **Extension of investment date for Sovereign and Pension Funds:** The investment period for Sovereign Wealth and Pension Funds in the infrastructure sector is extended by five years.
- **Personal Income- tax Reforms with special focus on middle class**
 - **New tax regime exemption:** No income tax payable upto income of ₹ 12 lakh under the new regime.
 - **Standard Deduction:** Raised to ₹ 75,000.
 - Under new tax regime, **revise tax rate slabs** are as follows:

₹ 0-4 Lakh	Nil
₹ 4-8 Lakh	5%
₹ 8-12 Lakh	10%
₹ 12-16 Lakh	15%
₹ 16-20 Lakh	20%
₹ 20- 24 Lakh	25%
Above ₹ 24 Lakh	30%



Basic Customs Duty	➤ Basic Customs Duty refers to the tax imposed on the goods when they are transported across the international borders. The customs duty is levied under the Customs Act 1962.
Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	➤ FPO refers to organization registered either under Part IXA of Companies Act or under Co-operative Societies Act , formed for the purpose of leveraging economies of scale in production and marketing of agricultural and allied sector .
Global Capability Centres (GCCs)	➤ GCCs are offshore facilities that help multinational corporations (MNCs) manage their business operations . They are also known as Global In-house Centres (GICs) or Captive Centres.
Liberalized Remittances Scheme (LRS)	➤ LRS is a scheme by the Reserve Bank of India that allows Indian residents to send money abroad for personal reasons. The scheme was introduced in 2004 to make it easier for people to send money abroad for a variety of reasons.
National Pension Scheme (NPS)	➤ The National Pension System is a defined-contribution pension system in India regulated by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance.
Safe Harbour Rules	➤ Under this clause, a fund will be exempt if it does not have a business connection in India .
Small Modular Reactors (SMRs)	➤ SMRs are advanced nuclear reactors that have a power capacity of up to 300 MW(e) per unit, which is about one-third of the generating capacity of traditional nuclear power reactors.
Tax Collected at Source (TCS)	➤ TCS is the tax which is collected by sellers while selling something to buyers .
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)	➤ TDS is the tax which is deducted on a payment made by a company to an individual , in case the amount exceeds a certain limit.
Wet Blue Leather	➤ It refers to unfinished hides that have been dehaired and tanned with chromium salts and chromium sulfate.



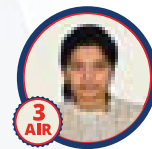
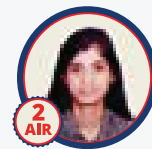
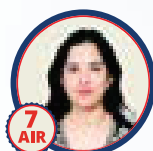
IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATED TO BUDGET

ARTICLE	PROVISION
Article 109	Special procedure in respect of Money Bills
Article 110	Definition of Money Bills
Article 112	Annual Financial Statement
Article 113	Procedure in Parliament with respect to Estimates.
Article 114	Appropriation Bills
Article 115	Supplementary, Additional or Excess Grants.
Article 116	Vote on account, Vote of credit and Exceptional Grant
Article 117	Special provisions as to Financial Bills
Article 150	Form of accounts of the Union and of the States
Article 151	Audit reports
Article 265	Taxes not to be imposed except by authority of law
Article 266	Consolidated Funds and Public Accounts of India and of the States
Article 267	Contingency Fund
Article 275	Grants from the Union to certain States
Article 280	Finance Commission
Article 281	Recommendations of the Finance Commission
Article 292	Borrowing by the Government of India

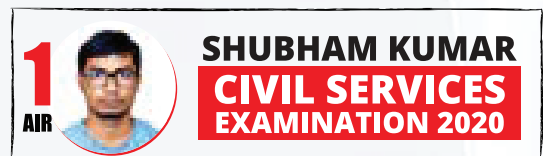
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